PITTSBURG

SATURDAY. FEBRUARY .

ON THE RAGGED EDGE

Frohibition Sentiment Somewhat Mixed in the Northern Tier of Counties.

FIVE MORE HEARD FROM.

Bradford and Susquehanna Are Dry, Wayne is Doubtful, While

MONROE AND PIKE ARE DECIDEDLY WET

Wayne and Eric Figuring as End Men-Gain in Temperance Sentiment-Pike County Influenced by New York-Different Interpretations of the Term Hidebound-Farmers for Prohibition-An Increased Demand for Apple Butter-The Question of Taxes-A Solid East Against the Amendment-Philadelphia's 40,000 Majority.

Constitutional amendment seems to have the best of the campaign up to this time in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Our special commissioner finds that of the five counties forming the corner, two will vote against the amendment. They are Pike and Monroe. Wayne is doubtful. Two others will favor prohibition. They are Susquehanna and Bradford, and their majorities for the amendment will overwhelm those against it from the other two or three counties. Thus far THE DIS-PATCH'S canvass shows the following re-

COUNTIES,	Amendment	Total Vote.	Local Option
Armstrong	In favor of	8,986	Adopted
Bedford	In favor of	8,191	Adopted
Berks		28,862	Defeated
Bradford	In favor of	13,908	Adopted
Cambria	Against	11,702	Defeated
Cameron	In favor of	1,845	Adopted
Carbon	Doubtful	7,177	Defeated
Chester	In favor of	19,785	Adopted
Clarion	Fairly sure	6,945	Adopted
Clinton	Close	6,073	Adopted
Columbia		7,416	Defeated
Eik	Against	3,197	Defeated
Favette	Very d'btful	14,268	Adopted
Forest	In favor of	1,601	Defeated Adopted
Greene		6,630 7,609	
Indiana	In favor of		Adopted
Jefferson	In favor of	7,525	No vote
Lackawanna		21,195	Defeated
Lancaster		16,094	Defeated
Luner	. Against Very d'btful	31,558	Adopted
Lycoming		14,536	Adopted
Monroe	Against	4,437	Defeated
	In favor of	3,195	Adopted
Montour		17,103	Defeated
Northampton.		12,776	Defeated
Pike.	Against	2.040	Defeated
Potter		4,434	Adopted
Schuylkill	Against	25,980	Defeated
Somerset	In favor of	7,382	Adopted
Sallivan		2.310	Defeated
Susquehanna.	Against In favor of	9.076	Adopted
Tioga	In favor of	11,279	Adopted
Venango		8.587	Adopted
Warren	In favor of	7,645	Adopted
Washington		14,228	Adopted
Westmoreland		19,958	Adopted
Wayne	Doubtful	6,400	Defeated
Wyoming		3,996	Adopted

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fisk.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.] HONESDALE, February 15 .- The northern tier comes to a ragged edge with this county. So does the prohibition sentiment. Wayne is the center of five counties which round the northeastern corner of the State. Grouping the five together, first comes Bradford, then Susquehanna, next Wayne, then wheeling southward along the eastern border are Pike and Monroe.

That much-talked-of northern tier makes you think of the obstreperous "end men" in a minstrel show. A line extends unbroken through Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna counties for prohibition. The six counties will vote solidly for the Constitutional amendment. But the two ends are causing all the trouble. They are Erie and Wayne counties. have not visited Erie yet, but the impression seems to general throughout the State that that county will vote against the amendment. Wayne, I find, is uncertain. Therefore, in the whole row of northern counties there are but two hard conundrums for the temperance people to solve-one here along the Delaware river, and the other 400 miles westward on the wave-washed shores of Lake Erie.

Around the Corner.

But there is probably more of encouragement for them over here than in the northwestern corner. Because there, if Erie's majority against the amendment should prove to be large it might entirely offset the majorities for prohibition in Warren and surrounding dry counties. In the northeast, however, the majorities which Bradford and Susquehanna counties will give for the amendment will completely overwhelm the combined vote of Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties for liquor. In 1873 the majorities in the last-named three counties against local option aggregated 1,052 only, while Bradford and Susquehanna combined gave 4,166 majority for local

The gain of temperance sentiment since then is apparent in the mere fact that Wayne county now is regarded as doubtful, when she alone gave 336 majority against local option in 1873. It appears a rather rigid interpretation of both the old and new license laws by which Judge Seeley the last five years has reduced the number of drinking places in Wayne county. He was backed by public opinion, which was manifested in remonstrances and criticisms of petitions, and between the two it is claimed the people have been gradually educated to a prohibitory spirit instead of liberality in the matter of liquor as several years ago. Honesdale, the county seat, is the principal town, and the rural localities are populated by a farming class that favors temperance. Lumber and a little of the anthracite coal industry are found in the north and south ends of the county. Wayne's population is well on to 40,000 now, where it was scarcely 34,000 by the old census.

Under Gotham Influence. Pike county is under the influence of New York City. Members of the Legislature from Pike county, to reach their homes from Harrisburg, have to go to New York City first, and then west again from there. A railroad on an air line from the metropolis brings Milford, the county seat of Pike, within 115 miles, which is considerably

nearer and more convenient than Phila-

county's trade is with New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and points in New Jersey. The county produces large quantities of lumber and flag-stones. These flag-stones pave Broakway and Fifth avenue. The lumber is marketed in Jersey City. It has actually come about that Pike countymen are more of New Yorkers in their habits and tastes than Pennsylvanians. It is but natural, therefore, that they propose to give a ma-jority of their ballots against the proposed

Pennsylvania Constitutional amendment. It wouldn't be like New York, you know. The total vote in Pike, though, is only 2,000. A politician from Milford told me that the people are liberal in thought; that they regard the amendment as the creature of hide-bound enthusiasts; that they are opposed to too much restraint in anything, and that in this matter they believe themselves fully capable of exercising common sense and discretion and drinking without indulging to excess. Pike county's majority against local option was 325, and her majority against the amendment will prob-

An Abused Word.

ably not be less than 350. In Monroe county I found a different use for the word "hide-bound." There it was the Prohibitionists, who declared to me on their honor "that Monroe was a hide-bound county" because she was against the amendment, and couldn't see it was the most liberal and advanced step taken by reformers in the last century. Monroe, it must be admitted, leans toward liquor, and if what both sides say about each is true, the Constitutional amendment will be kept away from the Jersey State line by probably 400 majority. In 1873 her spare votes on

the local option issue numbered 691, and her total vote then was scarcely 4,000.

The farmers appear to be for the issue like other grangers, but they are overbalanced by the influences among lumbermen and the town of Stroudsburg. Delaware Water Gap is a famous summer resort, and were license taken away so close to the border, cople there fear the notels would be ruined with competition so close in another State.

Back to the North.

Retracing this reportorial inquiry backward to Wayne; it may be pursued westward along the northern border, Susquehanna is the first county encountered. It voted for local option in 1873 by 1,842 majority. Licenses have been tew, and but very cautiously granted. As a result the people there expect to give at least 2,500 majority in favor of the amendment.

The agricultural element predominates. The farmers do not encourage the sale or use of liquor, and laugh about the hard cider questions. One granger's observation was that it will give people a chance to make more apple butter and a better quality of it. There is one inquiring Susquebanna farmer whom I met at Harrisburg the other day He says he has the good of the whole State at heart, and he shall correspond with Kansas and Iowa friends to ascertain the success of prohibition there before he casts his vote here. If it has failed there he believes it will be impracticable in Pennsylvania. Especially, he says, there is possi-bility of the project failing in Pennsylvania on account of it being a cross-cut for the greatest railroads of the world. It is different from both the Western States in that

Breaking a Solid East.

Hon. Milton O. Loomis, who represents Bradford county in the Legislature, says the amendment will be adopted in Bradford by a splendid majority. It adopted local option by as much as 2,327 majority. He agricultural class, and the people generally regard prohibition as the best thing for farming territory, lessening taxes for the support of a jail and deputy sheriffs, as well as for constables and their fees. The number of licenses has been kept under 75 for several years past, and the Brooks law has not had much effect in that county for the reason that the old law was strictly ad-

Other residents of the county estimated that the majority against liquor in Bradford county would reach fully 3,200. One of these oracles said:

The country east of the Susquehanna river is generally believed to be solidly arrayed against the amendment. We will be one county at least to join our neighbors in preventing "a solid East." I do not anticipate, however, that we can change the result much in Philadelphia. That city, I fear, will give 0,000 majority against us.

L. E. STOFIEL.

FEAR OF FIREBUGS.

Keeping Residents of the Maryland Border on the Tenter-Hooks of Suspens How the Ruscals Accomplish Their Purpose.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1 HARRISBURG, February 15 .- The myserious firebugs who have been operating in the neighborhood of Glenville, York county, since October, are still terrorizing that community. Yesterday notices were posted on the barn of a farmer named Hors, near the Maryland line, warning him that the building is doomed. Over the Maryland line Henry Reiman's large barn was burned Wednesday evening, with all its contents, involving a loss of \$7,000.

Yesterday the excitement in York county was greatly increased by a terrific explosion that was heard for miles around. It was ascertained that a nitro-glycerine factory on Front river, in Manchester township, had blown up. An employe of the works, John Harline, was blown to pieces by the exolosion. Some of his remains were found in the top of a tree 60 feet high, and 100 feet from where the explosion occurred. On the same day news was received of the burning of Isaac K. Henry's large farm barn in Spring Garden township, seven miles north of the Glenville district. It was burned in a manner similar to that in which all the other barns were destroyed, and it is believed that it was the work of the same fire With the news of the burning of this barn came also the announcement that it was the twelfth barn destroyed by fire in that neighborhood during the past year. John Shultz, a farmer over the Maryland order, has received notice that his barn is to be burned. The notice is identical with the one that was placed on Samuel Hare's barn the day before it was burned in the Glenville district. That barn was burned at 5 o'clock on the 8th instant.

VICTIM OF AN OLD TRICK.

A Real Estate Agent Robbed by a Man Who Ensily Fooled Him,

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] LONG ISLAND CITY, February 15 .-About 2 o'clock this afternoon a man hastily entered the real estate office of George H. Payntar, 63 Borden avenue, and informed the clerk, who was the only one in the office at the time, that some boys were robbing his cellar underneath the office. The clerk burried down into the cellar, leaving his informant alone in the office.

Faling to find anyone in the cellar, the clerk returned to the office. The man was gone. On going to the safe, which was un-locked, the clerk found that the money drawer had been pried open and nearly \$200 in cash stolen. Five similar robberies have been reported to the police within two days.

within 115 miles, which is considerably nearer and more convenient than Philadelphin.

OLIVE LOGAN has been added to the Sunday issue of The Disparce. She has located at Washington, and her bright letters will deal with national topi s. Read her first letter in to-morrow's DISPATCH. exact sum represented as expended in gain-

SERIOUS ADMISSIONS

Made by the Times Manager as to the

THE ALLEGED PARNELL LETTERS.

Manner in Which Were Secured

Large Amounts of Money Paid and Prom-

ised to Emissarles. TRYING TO INCULPATE LABOUCHERE.

The Fac Simile Published to Affect the Vote on the Coercion Bill.

The Parnell Commission had a sensation al session yesterday. The Times manager was cross-examined and made some startling admissions as to the manner in which the alleged Parnell letters were obtained and the large sums of money spent in the search for them. The most peculiar incident was the allegation that Henry Labouchere had tried to bribe a man to swear that the letters were forgeries.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 15 .- (Copyright) .-The rottenness of the foundations of the Times' case was to-day plainly demonstrated. The whole elaborate edifice has commenced to totter, and when Richard Pigott submits himself for cross-examination it will come erashing to the ground. The Tories and weak-kneed Unionists, who have been comforting themselves with the idea that the recent signs of disintegration were illusive and at any rate unimportant, in view of the triumphant proof which would be given of the genuineness of the letters in which Mr. Parnell incited to murder and sympathized with assassins, are absolutely dazed by the admission of the Times' own solicitor in the witness box to-day. Pigott alone knows whence the letters were obtained, and the sole evidence of their authenticity must rest upon this man's word and the liberally fed opinion of a single expert in caligraphy.

AMAZING ADMISSIONS. The admissions made to-day by Solicitor Soames and Manager MacDonald, of the Times, have been in truth amazing. They have made clear as lay the fact long suspected, that the publication of the famous fac simile was deliberately fixed for the day. upon the evening of which the vote was taken in the House of Commons on the second reading of Balfour's infamous coercion bill, with the object of influencing the wavering Liberal members, and that the only guarantee the Times then possessed that the letter was genuine was the vague assertion made by one Houston, a lad of the mature age of 22 years, formerly a junior reporter on a Dublin Tory newspaper, and at that moment the Secretary of an Orange that moment the Secretary of an Orange and said that she had frequently suspected that the had frequently suspected the secretary of the secret landlord anti-Nationalists' society, known as the Irish Legal and Patriotic Associa-

But the vile plot succeeded, Balfour secured his majority, and thereafter the Times, fearing an action for libel or a summons to appear at the bar of the House, as would have been the case had these calumnies been directed against the meanest English member, commenced to fish for evidence to bolster up their case. In this business Houston seems to have been indispensable. and it is already as clear as day that he has made a very good thing out of it. His cross-examination will doubtless be almost as interesting as that Pigott, and possibly as diverting as that of Solicitor Soames and Manager MacDonald.

A GAUZY STORY.

To-day one of the most delightful touches in Soames' evidence was the insinuation that Henry Labouchere, the Radical member for Northampton, a successful newspaper proprietor and journalist, and a shrewd of the world, had incited to felony by offering Pigott \$1,000 to swear he forged the Parnell letters. How Manager MacDonald proved himself an ass and gave away his employer's case, your report, which follows, will amply prove.

Mr. Soames, in his cross-examination

denied that Pigott and the League clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Mr. Parnell. Pigott had made a declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1,000 if he would swear that he had forged the letter said to have been writhad lorged the letter said to have been writ-ten by Mr. Parnell. The witness had Pigott watched, and traced him into the company of Mr. Labouchere. He paid Houston, Secretary of Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, altogether £3,000.

Mr. Soames said Pigott told him of in-

terviews he had with Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Labouchere. The latter sent Pigott several £10 notes. One of these notes forwarded to Ireland and there redirected o London. Witness produced a copy of the letter which accompanied it. It never occurred to witness to ask Pigott how he had acquired the letters. Neither had he asked Houston. Pigott showed witness a letter from Solicitor Lewis accusing him (Pigott) of having admitted that he forged the letters and his reply; whereupon witness required that the statutory declaration be made, in which Pigott detailed all the communications between himself and Solicitor Lewis, including the offer of £1,000 by Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Mr. Labouchere, if he would swear that he had forged the

The statement caused a sensation in the courtroom.

SIMPLY A PLANT.

A man calling himself Wilson wrote to the witness offering to give information. He recognized the writing as that of a man named O'Brien, who was an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. The offer to furnish information was simply "a plant." After that he had O'Brien watched at Mr. Labouchere's instance. O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pigott. In Dublin O'Brien assumed the name of Sinclair. The men following O'Brien traced him to Laboud Pigott's houses and then traces Picott, Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Parnell to Mr. Labouchere's residence.

The witness knew O'Brien as a man who was known in America as Robertson. It "Robertson" who deluded Detective er with letters which had been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was paid £250 to go to America and procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times. Mr. Hurlbut saw this letter.

Mr. Soames was re-examined by Sir R. D. Webster. He said there was no bargain whatever with the Times to purchase let ers. If the Parnell letters were forgeries then the writing of the others signed the names of Egan, Campbell. Davitt and O'Kelly of Tyrone, must have been forged. The bodies of the six disputed Parnell letters were in the writing of Campbell. Mr. Willacott, an employe of the Centra News deposed that in an interview with Mr. Parnell on the appearance of the fac simile letter in 1887 Mr. Parnell called the

letter an impudent forgery.

HIGH-PRICED FORGERIES. Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, deposed that in October, 1888, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stipu-lated that their authenticity must be tested before the payment of the price which Houston said he gave for them. When the other letters—those of O'Kelly and Davitt
—were tested he paid Houston £1,780, the

ing possession of the letters, Houston declining personal remuneration.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he never asked how Houston got the letters. He had asked about the difference in the writing in the body of the letters and in the signature, and Houston replied that it was a practice of the leaders of the movement that one wrote the letter, another signed it and a third person addressed the envelope. Witness afterward ascertained from other sources that this was an actual practice, and that some of the letters were purposely left undated. Mr. Egan wrote whole letters himself. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less written in a disguised hand, except in one letter dated Kilmainham. The writing in the body of the fac simile letter is disguised, but the signature of Parnell is not. Witness never heard that the letters were offered to other papers, but had heard that the documents had been offered to the Times. Houston produced no voucher for the sums paid. Six months were occupied in laquiring if the documents were bona fide. Witness was convinced that the letters were genuine, and he thought that before the second reading of the Crimes bill would be a fitting time to show to the country the character of the men making themselves prominent in Irish affairs. The Commission at this point adjourned.

DOMESTIC DISCORD.

Mrs. Church Relates How She Came t Know Marriage Was a Failure-She Was Much Astonished at Her Husband's Queer Taste.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 COLUMBUS, O., February 15 .- Mrs. Church, the plaintiff in the celebrated divorce case, was on the stand this afternoon, which occasioned unusual interest in the proceedings and called out another large audience of ladies. Several additional witnesses were examined during the forenoon as to the character and disposition of Mrs. Church, and the plaintiff occupied all the afternoon and her examination will be resumed Monday morning. She gave a detailed history of their married life from the time of the wedding, and it was a story of domestic discord which is seldom heard.

The principal point developed by Mrs. Church's testimony was the impecunious condition in which she found Colonel Church at the time of their marriage, he being in debt about \$1,000 and worth nothing, and also he had his mother to support. She learned this by a consultation which they had as to the future, and she at once began economize, in order that they might gather some property, but she found later that Mr. Church was much more in debt than he had stated to her, and that he was a poor manager, and continually getting in debt deeper; that he secured in the neigh-borhood of \$3,000 by a trade in a car coupler in which he had an interest, but he could never account for the money; that she had frequently given him money and that he frequently given him money, and that he had failed to account for \$50 which had been left to their child, to be held by him in

their relations from what she heard, though their relations from what she heard, though she had never seen anything herself of a definite character. On this point she expressed surprise that a man of the professed attainments and social standing he had should become smitten with his own cook, under the roof where his life lived. She also gave the contents of a lotter which Colonel Church had written her on one occasion as he was leaving the city, in which he vilified her in a scandalous manner.

MAKE ROOM FOR JOHN JARRETT. Canned Goods Manufacturers Want No Duty on Tin Plate.

CHICAGO, February 15 .- At the meeting of the Canned Goods Association to-day William Boulter, ex-President of the Canadian packers, made a speech attracting particular attention. He wanted free tinplate, but he did not mean by that that he was in any sense in favor of free trade. After a great deal of discussion on tinplate and the tariff it was decided that the Chairman should select a Committee of Three, reporting at to-morrow's meeting, who are to go to Washington and do what they can with the Congressional Committee having in charge the tariff bill to get the tariff on

tin removed. This is to apply also to cases exported and to all food products encased in tin and in-tended for home consumption. The argument presented in favor of this was the statement that no tinplate was manufactured in this country, and of that imported 87 per cent was used in the manufacture of The committee having under consideration the question of over-production, reported that they could devise no adequate means of relief and a resolution was adopted that the association in no way restricted this year's pack.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

The Woman Arrested at Charleston Own Up to the Crime.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHABLESTON, W. VA., February 15 .-Last evening William K. Gevens was arrested on a charge of being one of the parties to the murder of Simon and Mrs. Rachel

Wallace and the burning of the storeroom of Wallace & Kelly, on the night of August Minnie Ford, alias Bodley, who was arrested on Wednesday, has made a full confession, which has been reduced to writing and is now in the hands of the prosecut-

ing attorney.

He refuses to make her statement public. but says there is no doubt that he will be able to secure the conviction of the entire party of five who are now in jail.

A VERY SELECT GATHERING.

Twenty-Nine of McAllister's 400 Gree Minister Phelps at the Vanderbilts'.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 15 .- Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner party to-night in honor of Edward J. Phelps, Minister to England, and Mrs. Phelps, There were only 29 guests, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mr. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Ward McAllister, Mr. H. Van Renssaeler, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey.

SMALLPOX AT COLUMBUS.

The Discovery Creates a Panic at the Buckeye Capital.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, February 15 .- A case of smallpox was discovered in a block on the principal street of the city to-day. The victim is a widow. The State Board and local Board of Health at once removed her to the pesthouse, with the nurse, a girl who lived with her.

The physicians say the varioloid is not thoroughly developed yet, but have no doubt of its genuine character. The citi-zens are panicky over the discovery. SOROSIS' SECRETS are given to the public in

to-morrow's DISPATCH by a bright young lady who penetrated the sacred precincts of this famous woman's club. Readers should remember that this is the first report of a meeting of the Sorosis ever printed.

THEY OUGHT TO KNOW

The Members of the Departing Cabinet Assert That This Was a

TRULY MODEL ADMINISTRATION.

Departments Are Purified, Business Meth-

ods Practiced and

OUR RIGHTS ABROAD MAINTAINED.

Democratic Party.

is the Great and Only Leader of the

Following the example of their chief, the nembers of Cleveland's Cabinet have expressed their views on the work of the adninistration. According to their ideas the civil service has been purified and favoritism abolished. The foundation for a new navy has been made. Cleveland has united the Democratic party on tariff reform, which is to be the issue of the future.

BALTIMORE, February 15 .- The Sun will to-morrow publish a review of President Cleveland's administration, obtained from a series of interviews with members of his Cabinet. It is mainly as follows:

So perfect has been the harmony between the President and the members of his Cabinet that the absence of friction has given rise to the impression among some of those who are familiar with Mr. Cleveland's positiveness of character and his firm and decided views upon every subject he has studied, that his rugged personality has dwarfed the various members of his official family, and reduced them to the condition of mere agents of his individual will and pleasure.

A very slight personal acquaintance with the several heads of the departments, and the most casual observation of their relations to the President will serve to convince any one not blinded by prejudice that this theory is untenable. Mr. Cleveland has not been content to let the various departments drift along in practical isolation from the Chief Executive's supervision.

HE WATCHED THEM.

Animated by a high sense of his responsi-bility to the people, he has kept himself fully informed as to what was going on in every branch of the executive administra-tion, and has undoubtedly impressed his individuality upon all the departments. At the same time he has refrained from all unnecessary interference with this or that branch of the service, and has given the in-dividual members of his administration free scope for the exercise of their apilities and energies.

The true secret of the absence of jeal-

onsies and dissensions, and of efforts to advance mere individual interests or pretensions among the Cabinet officers, is to be found in the fact that one and all have been actuated by the spirit which has dominated Mr. Cleveland's course; that of subordinating personal considerations to the desire to give the country an administration of highest grade. A prominent leader of the Democratic party, and a warm admirer of Mr. Cleveland, said to the writer to-day: ENTIRELY TIMESLEISH

I have had opportunities of observing Mr. Cleveland under a great variety of circumstances since he became President, and I have yet to see the slightest indication of a desire to promote his personal interests. The American people ought to be informed that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he has been actuated from first to last by a high patriotic sense of duty. The same thing may be said of every member of his Cabinet.

On the other hand it is not to be inferred that the President has at any time lost sight of the fact that he was elevated to his pres-ent position by Democratic votes. While he has endeavored to be President of the whole people, he has been mindful all along that this is a government of parties, and that the Democracy in electing him to the Presidency made him the official represen-tative before the country of its principles and its purposes.

In forcing upon the attention of the country the issue of tax reduction his zeal for the public welfare went hand in hand with his desire to secure for the Democratic party the credit of effecting this great reform. may be assumed that his object was to give the party some higher motive than the mere greed for office into which it seemed to be degenerating.

THE PARTY'S LEADER.

It has been said that there has been no party leadership under the present admin-istration, but leaving out of the account the old and agressive course of Mr. Cleveland with reference to the tariff, it must be conceded in view of the sudden solidification of widely divergent elements as demon-strated in the renomination of Mr. Cleve-land by acclamation, and the almost unanimous passing of the Mills bill in the face of the open revolt of the Randall faction, the discontent evinced because of the civil service policy and the disappointment of thousands of office-seekers, that there was leadership somewhere.

With a record of administrative capacity and honesty to which it may point with pride, the Democracy at the close of Mr. Cleveland's tenure of office finds itself the representative before the people of administrative economy, of determined opposition to sectionalism and encroachment upon the autonomy of individual States, and of disrimination in favor of any race or class at the expense of the people as a whole, and the declared and recognized champion of the toiling masses as against the steady march of corporate and monopolistic greed.

A PURIFIED ARMY.

It has purified the army, replacing favor-iteism with justice and fair dealing to all, in the face of the most insidious and per sistent attempts to perpetuate the scandal-ous methods of former regimes. It has rened a similar service for the navy, and has plying our sailors with serviceable ships

Its management of the fiscal affairs of the country has been singularly able and conservative, and whatever the critics may assert, it has maintained the dignity of the country at home and abroad. Could a party be in a better or stronger position? If it ad-heres to the lines laid down and consistently followed by this administration, is not its restoration to official tenure merely a ques-

restoration to official tenure inercity a question of time?

"The people will only begin to appreciate what the Cleveland administration has done for the country," said a gentleman high in the councils of the Democratic party, "after it has gone out of office and they realize the differences. To the South especially it has been a benediction in securing freedom from the irritating and disturbing interferences which the country repudiated years ago. which the country repudiated years ago.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE. Burning of the Old Engle Hotel in Pike, N. Y .- Two Domestics Perish.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WARSAW, N. Y., February 15 .- The old Eagle Hotel, a landmark at Pike, Wyoming county, burned this morning. Jennie Mack, a domestic, and her niece Pearl

DUDLEY NOT CLEARED.

But the Grand Jury in Dismissed Withou an Indictment Being Found Against Him-Over 100 Republi-

cans Indicted. PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 15. — The United States grand jury came into court for what will undoubtedly be the last time, to-day, and presenting three additional indictments, reported that it had no further business before it. Judge Woods thereupon dismissed it with the thanks of the cour dismissed it with the thanks of the court, adding a saving clause to the effect that if occasion for its services again arose before May, when the next jury is drawn, the members would be notified to come together again. This was in accordance with the desire of the prosecuting officials, who are still hopeful that something will turn up that will enable them to get an indictment against Dudley.

The jury has been in session since the middle of December, and has brought in 169 indictments, after examining about 1,000 witnesses. All but a half dozen of the indictments were for violations of the election law, and it is alleged that without a

indictments were for violations of the elec-tion law, and it is alleged that without a single exception, the men indicted are Re-publicans. A hundred or so arrests have already been made upon these indictments, and the only man of more than ordinary note brought in has been J. S. Capenter, elected from the Shelbyville district and unseated by the Democratic majority of the Senate on charges of open and notorious Senate on charges of open and notorious bribery. The great majority of the prison-ers thus far brought in are men of little or no prominence in their own communities, who have voted illegally or who have sworn

in illegal votes. The prosecuting officers at present are Solomon Claypool, who has been appointed ad interim, pending his confirmation as successor to Sellers, resigned, and Leon O. Bailey, who has been Assistant District Attorney for several years, and who has had almost entire charge of the election cases. He has announced that he intends to resign He has announced that he intends to resign upon the 4th or March, and it is said that M1. Claypool will do the same thing. The Republicans allege that this is a scheme to throw upon the Republican successor the burden of prosecuting the election cases against members of their own party. Then if there is a failure to convict in most of the cases the Democrats will claim that the Republicans have consuired to defeat the irring. publicans have conspired to defeat the cing-ing to justice of the offenders. Local Republicans are in favor of the retention in office of the present prosecuting officers until the election cases are disposed of, and are urging General Harrison to withhold the appointment of their successors until those ases are finished.

MURDER OF A JAPANESE MINISTER Me Was Killed the Day the Cons Was Preclaimed.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 SAN FRANCISCO, February 15 .- A private cablegram has been received from Tokio, announcing the assassination there of Viscount Arinori Mori, Minister of Education. He was known in this country, having been Minister from Japan at Washington about 1880. Count Mori was one of the most enlightened of Japanese statesmen. His death is considered a great loss to the progressive party in Japan. The cablegram gives only meager details of the crime. He was stabled on the 11th instant, the day of the promplestion of the new constituthe promulgation of the new constitu-n. The assassin was a religious fauatic, tion. The assassin was a religious fanatic, and the crime is considered to have no political significance. His wounds were pronounced mortal, but he lingered some time in great agony. He was an excellent English scholar, and two volumes that he wrote in English, "Japanese in America" and "Resources of America" are of value. It is noted as a neculiar fact that political

changes in Japan have been marked by events of this character, and apparently have always been directed against avowed champions of progressive government. In 1874 Count Iwakura was stabbed, but not mortally wounded. Later, Okubo, once the

Japanese minister to this country, was assassinated. JUTE BAGGING PLAYED OUT.

The Pine Needle Substitute Shuts Up th Jute Mills Indefinitely.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SALEM, MASS., February 15 .- Nevins' jute bagging mills have shut down for an indefinite period, and it is doubtful if they start up again. The ships chartered to com to Salem with cargoes of jute this spring will be turned to New York by the Boston and New York pilots, who have been instructed to notify their commanders to make New York instead of Salem. The pine needle industry, it is said, is seriously cut-

By a newly patented process it is stated that pine needles can be prepared and spun in the same way as jute, making a stronger bagging at a much less cost. In the process an oil is obtained from the pine needles which brings a good price.

MURDERED HIS UNCLE.

A Prominent Virginia Politician Shoots Sleeping Man.

RICHMOND, February 15 .- Information has been received here of a tragedy which occurred last night at Gloucester Court House. George Hughes was shot, while asleep, by his nephew, Josiah F. Ross, and instantly killed. Hughes was a wealthy Irishman, who settled at Gloucester 15 or 20

vears ago. Ross is a prominent Republican politician and once represented the county in the Legislature. The cause of the deed is shrouded in mystery. Ross confesses to the shooting, but is silent as to its cause. Both men were formerly of New York.

TROUBLE FOR THE RED MEN. An Alleged Discovery of Gold in the India

Territory. GAINESVILLE, TEX., February 15 .- Ex citement is running high at Purcell, Ind. T., over the recent discovery of a number of old placer mines two miles east of Purcell, made substantial progress in the face of in the Choctaw Nation, among the hills enormous difficulties in the work of sup- along the South Canadian river. These mines had been worked in past ages, as shown by various evidences.

Miners went to work yesterday, and after a few hours' labor succeeded in making

CALLED WHILE ON DUTY.

some valuable discoveries, and by night had

taken out a large amount of gold.

A Physician Dies as He is Feeling the Pulse of a Patient. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, February 15 .- Dr. J. B. Taylor of East Cambridge, died at the bedside of a

patient to-day. He was apparently in the best of health when he entered the house, but while feeling of the patient's pulse he fell dead upon the bed. Deceased was for years the surgeon and attending physician at the Middlesex

CLEVELAND TO BE CALLED

To Testify in the Case of the Pan Electric Company Against Garland.

WASHINGTON, February 15 .- The Star to-night says that the complainant, Dr. Rogers, in the Pan Electric case of Rogers against Garland, intends to summon Presifailed to escape. A ladder was put up to their window only to find the room all in flames.

The Brownson block, adjoining, was also consumed. Total loss \$8,000, well insured.

Casey Young, Senator Harris and others.

E CENTS OUR FLA THE SEA. General Harrison & ned to Restore the Stars 2 ipes to

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

No Definite Response is Elicited From the President-Elect.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST ALSO VISITS HIM.

The Kind of Civil Service Reform He Belleves in is the Chinese.

General Harrison is asked by the Ameriean Shipping and Industrial League to restore the American flag to the shipping of the world. He listens to the delegation patiently, and says nothing committal. An anti-monopolist calls on the President-elect. He also secures nothing tangible in the way of a promise. It is said that Tom Platt wouldn't go into the Cabinet if asked, as he and the President-elect differ on a vital matter-the latter declaring he will not let any appointments go out of his hands.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

INDIANAPOLIS, February 15 .- General Harrison was to-day formally petitioned to restore the American flag to the shipping of the world. The petition was presented by a committee from the American Shipping and Industrial League, an organizati made up of men who hope to get the job of building the ships and pocketing the subsidies by which the aforesaid flag is to be made to wave once more over the oceans. Andrew Wheeler, who has large commercial interests in Philadelphia; George A. Kelly, who represents Pittsburg and its iron for ships, and ex-Congressman H. D. Money, formerly from Mississippi and now a lawyer at Washington, were the only members of the committee that reported for duty. Ambrose Snow and William H. Webb, of New York, and several other business men from other parts of the country were included in the committee, which was appointed at the recent annual meeting of the league at Washington, but they didn't

appear to-day.

The committee had a long set of resolu-tions which it took up to General Harrison this afternoon and unloaded upon the library table, which has since November creaked daily beneath its load of similar documents. The gist of the resolutions was as follows:

CREED OF THE LEAGUE.

The commerce of the United States should the West Indies and Australia. From these countries the United States is practically excluded because of the lack of shipping facilities; again, since the nation which furnishes the ships virtually controls the commerce, if the United States will become a great commercial nation American products must be carried abroad in American ships; further, the decay of American Commerce has injured all industries by taking the immense freights, which are always cash, out of the country. In view of these important considerations, the league resolved that a merchant marine is absolutely essential to the maritime interests of the nation; that the present wonderful industrial development of the South, added to that of the North, will soon enable the United States to compete with the world; that Congress be urged to adopt measures for building up the marine; that a tonnage bill will aid in that development; that coast detenses and an efficient navy are necessary to the proper defense and security of commercial interests; that prudent measures for the improvement of rivers and cluded because of the lack of shipping facilities measures for the improvement of rivers and harbors should be taken without delay; that the mail to foreign ports should be carried in American ships, both to insure speed and effi-ciency and for the purpose of carrying the flag to every part of the world, and so arousing and

compelling respect among foreign nations; and lastly, that the naval reserve bill, now before Congress, is indorsed by the league.

The committee came away expressing very much pleasure with the manner in which it had been received, but admitted which it had been received, our admitted that General Harrison's remarks upon the subject as to which they had come to talk with him had been exceedingly meager. John F. Henry, of New York, also called upon the President-elect to-day. Mr.

Henry's specialty is not shipping, but anti-monopoly. He is one of Mr. Thurber's associates in upholding the "down-with-monopoly" flag wherever there is a chance to get it waving. He had a short conversa-tion with General Harrison, and says that he obtained

NO POSITIVE PROMISES. but that he is encouraged to hope great things from the next administration for the

opponents of monopoly.

A more significant caller was Lucius B.
Swift, President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, who spent some time with the President-elect. There is no longer any doubt that General Harrison is coming out strong for civil service reform, after the Chinese method, in his in-

augural message. It is believed here that all Cabinet propositions sent out by General Harrison were accompanied by information that General Harrison proposed to keep the matter of ap-pointments entirely in his own charge, and it is supposed that it was to this fact that Mr. Platt referred in a recent interview when he said, as reported, that he did not think that he cares to go into the Cabinet after all, because he and General Harrison didn't agree upon some matters of public policy. It was from Mr. Blaine that Mr. Platt probably got that information, at the recent conference between the two at Washington, for it was just after that conference

that he made the remark quoted. The Southern delegates to-day have been W. A. Murray, the Tennessee member of the Republican National Committee; the Rev. E. W. Thompson, a Presbyterian minister of Lebanon, Ky., and Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina. They all wanted to talk Southern politics with the President-elect, and did so to the extent of about ten minutes altogether. General Harrison has got to cutting off very quickly conversations about subjects that make him tired.

THIS MAY BE KENNA'S DAY.

His Friends Assert That Carr Will Now Vote for Him.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 15 .-

To-day's session of the joint assembly was an interesting one, Carr and Kirk, two of the Union Labor members casting their votes for Nathan Goff and Harr, the other Laborite, voting for Kenna. As heretofore the Republican vote was cast solidly for Goff, the Democrats all voting for Kenns with the exception of Dorr, who in both ballots voted for W. T. Ice. The result of the ballot was: Goff 42, Kenna 42, Ite 1; necessary to a choice, 43.

It is asserted by Kenna's friends that
Carr to-morrow will vote for Kenna, and
thus secure his election. In explaining his

vote to-day, he said, that hereafter his vote would be cast toward the end of securing an election, consequently this position bears the color of probability. Secretary Fairchild's Father Dead. UTICA, N. Y., February 15 .- Hon. Sidney T. Fairchild, father of the Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home in Cazenovia

to-day. THE HEART and its functions is the paper furnished to-morrow's DISPATCH by Dr. Hammond, the celebrated New York physician. The Dostor will contribute a series of papers for the Sunday issue of THE DISPATCH, which all in search of health should watch for.